**Social Studies 8 1st Semester Summative 2011 - 2012 50 points… Max Score 50 points.**

**Read the questions carefully and bubble in your answers on the answer sheet provided.**

**56 Multiple Choice Questions. Of which 6 are “Field Test Questions” related to the new curriculum.**

***Opening Unit and Washington D.C.***

**Here is the preamble to the United States Constitution:**

“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

**1. What does the Preamble list in our Constitution?**

1. rights of the people
2. powers of the Congress
3. goals of the government
4. limits on government power

**2. The U.S. Bill of Rights specifies the individual rights that our government is required to uphold. What documents spell out the rules that Countries’ armed forces and civilians are expected to follow to protect individual rights during wartime and armed conflict?**

1. The Four Freedoms
2. The Geneva Conventions
3. The United Nations Charter
4. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

**3. In Washington D.C., which building is home to the head of the Executive Branch of government- the branch that is responsible for enforcing or carrying out the law?**

A) White House

B) Supreme Court

C) Capitol Building

D) Library of Congress

**4. In Washington D.C., which building is home to the Legislative Branch of government- the branch that is responsible for making the law?**

A) White House

B) Supreme Court

C) Capitol Building

D) Library of Congress

**5. In Washington D.C. we visited different war memorials. Which of the following has the correct sequence of wars our country has fought in to protect the freedoms of other countries?**

A) Vietnam War Memorial, WWII, Korean War Memorial,

B) Korean War Memorial, Vietnam War Memorial, WWII

C) WWII, Vietnam War Memorial, Korean War Memorial

D) WWII, Korean War Memorial, Vietnam War Memorial

**6. In Washington D.C. we visited different Presidential Memorials/Monuments. Which of the following has the correct sequence for our Presidents of the United States?**

1. Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Kennedy, FDR
2. Washington, Jefferson, FDR, Kennedy, Lincoln
3. Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, FDR, Kennedy
4. Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Kennedy, FDR

**7. To create a visual “line of leadership”, a memorial was built between the Lincoln Memorial and the Jefferson Memorial. This honors Jefferson who wrote the principle that “all men are created equal into the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln whose Emancipation Proclamation and leadership of the U.S. during the Civil War led to the abolition of slavery in the United States. Which of the following memorials to a civil rights leader who took inspiration from both Jefferson and Lincoln was built between the Jefferson Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial to help visualize this “line of leadership”?**

A) Iwo Jima Memorial

B) Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial

C) Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

D) Arlington National Cemetery Memorial

**8. Which term is defined as an economic system where consumers and businesses make most of the decisions while the government plays a limited role in the economy?**

A) capitalism

B) socialism

C) communism

D) mercantilism

**9. In a free market economy, what determines what is produced, how much is produced, and the price at which goods are sold?**

A) profit

B) government regulations

C) opportunity cost

D) supply and demand

**10. Which economic term is defined as limited quantities of resources to meet unlimited wants?**

A) want

B) budget

C) scarcity

D) economy

***Exploration to Early Settlements***

**11. What was the greatest consequence of Columbus’ 4 voyages of exploration?**

A. a decline in Europe’s population as a result of new diseases

B. the introduction of slavery to Spain and other parts of Europe

C. a race between Spain and India to claim large parts of the Americas

D. an exchange of people, foods, and germs between Europe and the Americas

**12. After Columbus discovered the Americas, what did other explorers from other countries continue to search for that was never found? (These explorations were later used by other European countries to claim land in North America)**

A. El Dorado

B. Northwest Passage

C. The Fountain of Youth

D. Lost Continent of Atlantis

**13. Prior to other European nations coming to North America, where did the Spanish establish forts, missions, and settlements?**

A. Florida and American Southwest

B. Pacific Northwest and Great Plains

C. Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes

D. Eastern Woodlands and Appalachians Mts.

**14. Which Cash Crop planted in the Caribbean was most important to the growth of African slavery in the Americas?**

A. Sugar

B. Coffee

C. Tobacco

D. Chocolate

**15. What trade did the French and Dutch profit from due to the good relations they established with Native Americans in North America?**

A. Tobacco

B. Lumber

C. Sugar

D. Furs

**16. Why was the English Bill of Rights important to English colonists who settled in the Americas?**

A. defined crimes and punishments for the colonists

B. spelled out the rights they had as English subjects

C. gave them the right to elect members of parliament

D. ended the king’s power to appoint colonial governors

**17. What were the Separatist Pilgrims on board the Mayflower seeking in their journey to settle in the Americas?**

A. to join the Jamestown colony and pursue economic opportunities

B. to secure their own religious freedom and avoid persecution

C. to convert Native Americans to Christianity

D. to acquire land for farming

**18. What was a long term impact of European Settlement on Native Americans in North America?**

A. Native Americans adopted European ways

B. Native Americans were driven off their lands by war and disease

C. Native Americans enjoyed a better standard of living through trade

D. Native Americans mixed with European settlers and created a new society

**19. Puritan meetinghouses were used for church services and to hold town meetings where they would discuss and vote on many issues. Why were Puritan town meetings important to the colonies?**

A. encouraged Religious Toleration

B. led to the decline of the Puritan tradition

C. led to the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

D. encouraged the growth of self government and democratic traditions

**20. The Rhode Island Colony was founded upon the idea of freedom of religion for all Protestants, Jews, and Catholics. The idea was to allow everyone to practice their own religion without persecution. What was the name of this idea of accepting complete freedom of religion?**

A. Religious freedom

B. Religious tolerance

C. Religious intolerance

D. Religious persecution

**21. How were young men in the English colonies able to prepare themselves to make a living at a skilled trade after completing their basic education?**

A. attending vocational schools

B. going on to secondary schools

C. volunteering for the colonial militia

D. become an apprentice to a master artisan/craftsman

**22. What livelihoods were more important to the economy of the New England Colonies than to the Middle or Southern Colonies?**

A. Rice, Tobacco, and Indigo

B. Fishing, Whaling, and Shipping

C. Dairy Farming, Printing, Livestock

D. Manufacturing, Agriculture, and Fur Trading

**23. Located at the base of the Appalachian Mountains, settlers cleared the land to establish self-sufficient farms away from the more developed coastal cities and towns. What term was given to describe this western frontier?**

A. The Backcountry

B. The Borderlands

C. Indian Territory

D. No Man’s Land

**24. What was England’s economic policy that viewed the colonies as being kept for the purpose of increasing the wealth of the mother country through trade?**

A. Capitalism

B. Free Trade

C. Mercantilism

D. Command Economy

***Slavery***

**25. What was the name of the boundary line between the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania that later divided the Free States from the Slave States that we crossed on our way to D.C.?**

A) Ohio River

B) Breezewood

C) Mason-Dixon Line

D) Continental Divide

**26. Millions of African slaves; men, women, and children traveled against their will to the New World. What was this overcrowded, *inhumane* voyage on the Atlantic Ocean called?**

A) Columbian Passage

B) West Indies Trade

C) Middle Passage

D) Slave Trade

**27. What was one difference between slaves and indentured servants in 1700’s colonial society?**

A) slaves had many rights, indentured servants did not.

B) slaves could earn their freedom, indentured servants were bound to service for life

C) indentured servants received “freedom dues” at the end of their service, slaves were treated as property

D) indentured servants often moved up to become part of the upper class gentry, slaves could only manage to rise into the middle class.

**28. Other than security, brute force, and confinement imposed by slave traders to keep slaves in captivity, what made it difficult for captured African slaves to fight back?**

A) their culture was based on principles of non-violence

B) their religion led them to accept their captivity as fate

C) they were from different tribes and had a hard time communicating at first

D) they were too individualistic and proud to cooperate with other slaves in a rebellion

**29. How were prices set for African slaves when they were sold to their future owners upon arrival in America?**

A) Prices were fixed based on age and gender.

B) Prices were fixed based on the place and tribe of origin of each slave.

C) They were auctioned off to the highest bidder according to their strength and health.

D) Prices were negotiated prior to delivery between the owner and the shipping company.

**30. Which of the following cash crops were produced with slave labor in the Southern Colonies?**

A) cocoa, coffee, tea

B) beef, pork, chicken

C) tobacco, rice, indigo

D) oranges, peaches, lemons

***French and Indian Wars***

**31. What *conflict* started the *final* French and Indian War?**

A. Native Americans attacked British colonies.

B. French settlers pushed into lands claimed by the British.

C. French settlers threatened to seize Native American lands.

D. British settlers pushed west into French and Native American lands in the Ohio Valley.

**32. What strategy was used to fight the French and Indian Wars and later used by Americans against the British during the American Revolutionary War?**

A) Tactical Warfare

B) Guerilla Warfare

C) European Warfare

D) Organized Warfare

**33. Ben Franklin proposed the Albany Plan of Union for the purpose of helping the colonies defend themselves against threats from the Spanish, French, and Native Americans. Why did the Colonial assemblies reject the Albany Plan of Union?**

A) They wanted the Iroquois to agree to the plan first.

B) They feared that Benjamin Franklin wanted to rule the colonies.

C) The colonists believed that their disagreements with France would pass.

D) They wanted to control their own taxes and armies and weren’t all facing the same danger.

**Answer the following question based on the Political Cartoon that was published in Ben Franklin’s newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette, just prior to the Albany Congress.**



**34. What do the different segments of the snake represent in the political cartoon?**

A. The segments represent the order in which the Native Americans joined the British in the French and

Indian War.

B. The segments represent the colonies, with each segment representing a particular colony or region.

C. The order by which the colonies would be taken over by the French from left to right.

D. The order of importance of the colonies from head to tail.

***American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence 1763 – 1783***

**35. What reason did Parliament give for raising taxes in the colonies after 1763?**

A) Colonists were ignoring the Proclamation Line.

B) Colonists should be punished for protesting against taxes.

C) Colonists did not live in England but did enjoy English rights.

D) Colonists should help pay for the costs of the French and Indian War.

**36. What slogan did the colonists use to protest being taxed by Parliament without their consent?**

A) “I regret that I have but one life to give to my country”

B) “No Taxation Without Representation”

C) “Give me Liberty or Give me Death”

D) “Unite or Die”

**37. What role did the Sons and Daughters of Liberty play in the fight for liberty in the colonies?**

A) They voted to ban all trade with Britain until the Intolerable Acts were repealed.

B) They staged both peaceful and violent protests against Parliament’s laws.

C) They aided the British in enforcing Parliament’s laws over the colonies.

D) They were trained to act at a minute’s warning to protect the colonies.

**38. What forms of peaceful protests were mostly carried out by colonial women by refusing to buy certain goods and services or to participate in certain events or organizations?**

A) Petitioning the Government

B) Tarring and Feathering

C) Hanging in Effigy

D) Boycotting

**39. What was the difference between Loyalists and Patriots?**

A) Patriots wanted to negotiate with Britain, while Loyalists did not.

B) Patriots accepted British rule, while Loyalists wanted independence.

C) Loyalists accepted British rule, while Patriots wanted independence.

D) Loyalists wanted to return to Britain, while Patriots wanted to negotiate.

**40. Why did patriot John Adams act as defense attorney for the nine British Soldiers accused of murder in the Boston Massacre of 1770?**

A) He thought the soldiers had done the right thing.

B) He wanted to support British rule over the colonies.

C) He believed everyone deserved a lawyer and a fair trial.

D) He wanted Parliament to give up authority over the case.

**41. What was the name given to the collection of militia from many different colonies that were placed under the command of General George Washington?**

A) The U.S. Army

B) The Colonial Militia

C) The Continental Army

D) The Sons of Liberty

**42. What publication in 1776 helped convince colonists of the merits of independence from Britain and of the superiority of a republican form of government over a monarchy?**

A) Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*

B) *Declaration of Rights and Grievances*

C) Patrick Henry’s *Virginia Stamp Tax Resolution*

D) James Otis’s *The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved*

**43. What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence?**

1. the peace treaty that ended the American Revolution
2. an explanation of the colonists’ revolt against Britain
3. the first ten amendments to the Constitution
4. the first U.S. Constitution

**44. According to the Declaration of Independence, what is the fundamental purpose of government?**

A) protect people’s natural rights

B) provide for the defense of the nation

C) equalize opportunities for all citizens

D) establish a system of free public education.

**45. According to the Declaration of Independence- and based on the “social contract” of John Locke, when do the people have the right to alter or abolish a government?**

A) the government abuses its power and violates the natural rights of its people

B) the government becomes involved in entangling alliances

C) the governments favors one religion over another

D) the governments is a limited monarchy

**46. What are the natural rights of citizens that are specified in the Declaration of Independence?**

A) Faith, Work, and Family

B) Liberty, Equality, Brotherhood

C) Education, Opportunity, and Property

D) Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness

**47. Which statement best explains how the diverse people of the United States developed a common national identity during the American Revolution?**

A) The Revolution created a common colonial cause for all regions and economic classes.

B) The diverse Native American populations were assimilated into early American society.

C) The early American political parties had a common view of American democracy.

D) The Articles of Confederation satisfied all Americans with a common government.

**48. “We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal.” In what way were these words of Thomas Jefferson’s from the Declaration of Independence contradicted by actions he took in his lifetime?**

1. He supported the ideals of the French Revolution.
2. He spoke out in favor of Enlightenment ideals.
3. He founded the University of Virginia.
4. He was an owner of slaves.

***Articles of Confederation***

**49. During the War, The Continental Congress created the Articles of Confederation. What was the purpose of the Articles of Confederation?**

A) to create new states that would be loyal to one nation

B) to divide power among the three branches of governments

C) to create a strong national government for the 13 independent states

D) to create a plan of national government for a loose alliance of the 13 independent states

**50. Which of the following was a right that was granted to Congress by the Articles of Confederation?**

A) Congress could pass laws without colonial consent.

B) Congress had the power to tax individual states.

C) Congress could regulate trade between states.

D) Congress could declare war.

**51. What branch of government was the only branch created by the authors of the Articles of Confederation because they feared a strong national government?**

A) Legislative

B) Monarchy

C) Executive

D) Judiciary

**52. What was the greatest achievement of the Articles of Confederation government after leading the country to victory in the War for Independence?**

A) creating the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states from Western territories

B) dealing with the British and the Natives on the Western Frontier

C) negotiating free passage through New Orleans

D) creating a single, national currency

**53. The Land Ordinance of 1785 set up a system for settling the Northwest Territory by dividing the land into townships and each township was divided into sections. What was the purpose of the Continental Congress setting aside one section of land in each township?**

A) to provide land for runaway slaves

B) to build a courthouse in each township

C) to support the township’s public schools

D) to create a central government for each township

**54. Following the revolution, many states included a Bill of Rights in their constitution. Which of the following was written by Congress into the Bill of Rights for people living in the Northwest Territory?**

A) No Slavery

B) Trial by Jury

C) Freedom of Religion

D) All of the Above

**55. Why did Daniel Shay organize a rebellion to attack courthouses in Massachusetts?**

A) To protest against the state from seizing farms who could not pay their debts.

B) To protest the harsh treatment of enslaved African Americans.

C) To protest the social structure in the colonies.

D) To protest the Articles of Confederation.

**56. What was the most important outcome of Shay’s Rebellion?**

A) It was an uprising of farmers over the issue of taxes.

B) It was due to the economic depression caused by the Revolution.

C) It was easily handled by the Articles of Confederation government.

D) It caused Congress to call for a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation.